

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL

Vol. V.]

General Summary of News.

[No. 220]

EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Mary, Captain Browne, which was announced in our Shipping List of yesterday, we have received files of London Papers up to the 10th of June inclusive, and private Letters to the 12th.

This vessel quitted the Downs on the 14th, and took her departure from the Lizard on the 18th; speaking some vessels on the passage, which belonging to the nautical details, will be found with the List of Passengers in their usual place.

The heads of public intelligence from England, as gathered from the French Papers, received some days ago, extended to the 9th of June, and there is little of very prominent interest that transpired between this date and that of our last Letters, with the exception of one fact, in which we are satisfied there is not an individual Englishman in India, who feels as he should do, that will not take a deep interest, and experience a heart-felt gratification—we allude to the Grant to Lord Hastings, which, after all the intemperate and unworthy opposition that had been made to it, has been triumphantly carried in a manner that is more honorable to the character of the illustrious individual concerned, than if no such opposition had been made.

Our readers have already been made acquainted with the sentiments of certain hostile proprietors, who called a Grant of £60,000 to a Governor General who had saved the Company more than that sum in relinquishing his salary as Commander in Chief, *premature in the present state of their funds*—to a Ruler, who by his addition of new territories, and subjection of refractory chiefs and turbulent people in the old, had added largely to the Company's revenue, *extravagant, wasteful, and uncalled for!*—to a Commander who had voluntarily given up the whole of his prize-money to the Army whom he led to victory, *an encouragement to war and bloodshed, and a premium upon plunder!!!*

Our readers, we repeat, have already seen these insinuations. We shall give them no epithet, for our vocabulary does not furnish an appropriate one; but we know too well what must be the sentiments of all who have read them, to think they need either comment or analysis from us.

Let us add to this that in the *Times* of the 10th of June, appears the following Advertisement, on the morning on which the Ballot was to take place at the India House, to decide the question.

East India Affairs.—The Proprietors of India Stock are most earnestly requested to pay attention to the Proceedings of the Court of Directors, and of the General Court, respecting the enormous Grant of £60,000 to the Marquis of Hastings, under circumstances altogether premature and unprecedented; and they are particularly requested to attend the Ballot, and protect the Public Purse, of which they are Guardians, from such an attempt.—June 9.

As our Papers do not extend beyond the 10th of June, we have not any detailed report of the Proceedings of the Meeting for the Ballot, but private Letters of the 11th and 12th, inform us of its result.

One of these, dated on the 11th, is from one of the most respectable Houses of East India Agency, and says, "Yesterday the Ballot for the Grant to the Marquis of Hastings closed very favorably, there being a majority of upwards of 200."

Another from an equally respectable source, dated on the 12th, says "The Ballot for the Grant to Lord Hastings was carried by a majority of 228; and the minority declared that they never had objected to the measure, but only to the time of its being carried into effect."

As we endeavour to meet the expectations of our Friends, by placing before them, as the most prominently interesting, all articles of intelligence relating to India, first, we may here give a paragraph from a London Paper of the 9th of June.

June 9.—We yesterday received accounts of the most gratifying description from India, where the beneficial results of the policy adopted by the Marquis of Hastings develop themselves daily, with more striking evidence. The following extract of a letter from a judicious and intelligent observer dated Calcutta, December 23, 1819, will be pursued with much pleasure by our Readers:—

"Rajpootana is rapidly improving. The inhabitants, since we have given them protection, are flocking back to their villages, and repairing their towns, most of which had been in a great measure destroyed by Meer Khan, and the Pindaries. The soil is excellent, and the peasants are cultivating it with great animation. It is delightful to see them, when a detachment of British Troops marches near their villages. They come out in a body, invoking blessing on our officers and men, and bringing offerings of milk, grain, &c., saying, 'take all that we have—we now feel the comforts of security, and can readily gain a livelihood by our labour, without fear or impediment.'"

"The Revenue from the ceded and conquered territories is getting in well. The Commissariat expenses of the late war are comparatively nothing.

On this point the personal experience and knowledge of the Governor General has done wonders. His arrangements have produced an economy truly surprising. For the whole Bengal Force employed, the Commissariat has only cost twenty-five lacs of rupees. The Army of the Dekkan about as much. Both together fifty lacs, a sum, which, in former times the Gria-contractors alone would have shared as profit on their contracts. It is a remarkable fact, that all these expenses have fallen far short of the estimate made beforehand by the Accountant General."

To continue on Indian topics, we may add that private Letters of the 11th of June mention that Mr. Wilkinson, whose claims were to be decided by Ballot, at the Court of Proprietors—had been granted only £10,000 Sterling—a sum short of his original claim by £26,000—the original motion of Mr. Forbes being for 288,000 rupees at 2s. 6d. the rupee, with 8 per cent interest.

The markets for India produce had in no degree improved.—Bengal Cotton was still extremely dull of sale, and more unpromising than ever, from the circumstance of American Cotton having in a great measure occupied its place, and being procurable at unusually low prices. The general trade of Europe was, however, thought to be slowly recovering itself.

Private Letters state that the Loan, which the French Papers reported as Thirty millions, was made only for Twelve millions; the same sum being taken from the Sinking Fund, so as to make the whole amount of the supply to the Ministers, Twenty-four millions.

By the Post Office List, it does not appear that more than 40 or 50 Letters have come by the Mary, and those were principally to mercantile houses, with the exception of those from which our own information has been principally obtained.

We shall proceed to give now the leading articles of intelligence contained in the Public Papers that have reached us to the 10th of June inclusive, under their respective heads:—

London, Saturday, June 5.—Yesterday, at twelve o'clock, the Gentlemen who had prepared Lists for the Loan, waited by appointment upon the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—The Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank were present. The attendance was very numerous.

The Earl of Liverpool declared, that the Loan would be for twelve Millions.—Half of this sum is to be taken in Exchequer Bills, at 101: that is, bearing a premium of twenty shillings.

The following are the periods of payment:—

LOAN, 1819.

£12,000,000, payable as follows:—

Deposit, Saturday, June 12, 1819,	10 per Cent.....	£1,200,000
Friday, July 16,	10 per Cent.....	1,200,000
..... Aug. 20,	10 per Cent.....	1,200,000
..... Sept. 17,	10 per Cent.....	1,200,000
..... Oct. 15,	10 per Cent.....	1,200,000
..... Nov. 19,	10 per Cent.....	1,200,000
..... Dec. 17,	10 per Cent.....	1,200,000
..... Jan. 21, 1820,	10 per Cent.....	1,200,000
..... Feb. 18,	10 per Cent.....	1,200,000
..... March 17,	10 per Cent.....	1,100,000

£12,000,000

It is proposed to give 80l. Consols for each 100l., and the biddings to be in Reduced Consols. The Dividends upon the Consolidated Account, to commence from the 5th of July, 1819. The Dividends upon the Reduced Account to commence from the 6th of April, 1819.

One-half of each Payment will be accepted in Exchequer Bills, upon which a premium of 20s. per cent. will be allowed.

A Discount of 3l. per cent. to be allowed upon prompt Payment in the usual manner.

In the event of the offer for this Loan being accepted, Lord Liverpool and the Chancellor of the Exchequer reserve to themselves the power of submitting to Parliament a proposition for applying such part of the Sinking Fund to the Loan of the year as they may think necessary.

Lord Liverpool and the Chancellor of the Exchequer also reserve the power of varying the interest of Exchequer Bills as circumstances may require.

No sum to be reserved for the Bank of England or other Corporate Bodies.

The biddings to be made at the Treasury Chambers at ten o'clock on Wednesday next.

Of the six millions of Exchequer Bills, only 800,000l. to be replaced this year.

To a question put to the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank whether the Bank would, as heretofore, take in the Omnium; they replied, "that the Bank would not pledge themselves to take it."

This account of the terms of the Loan, having reached the City a little before one o'clock, immediately produced a most favourable impression on the Funds. Six Millions was not much more than a fourth part of what had been expected to be raised; it therefore became obvious, that the sales, made for some weeks before, with a view to a large Loan, had been carried to an extreme, and that the Sellers must buy in again: and accordingly before a single hour had expired, Consols were done as high as 70. They subsequently rose to 70½, but afterwards, as is usually the case, declined a little, and finally left off at 69½.

It was understood in the City, that in addition to the 12 millions to be raised by Loan and funding Exchequer Bills, 10 or 12 millions more, according to circumstances, would be taken, in equal monthly payments, from the Sinking Fund; so that the money to be raised might probably stand thus—

Loan	£6,000,000.
Exchequer Bills	6,000,000.
Sinking Fund	12,000,000.

£24,000,000.

Supposing this view to be correct, it would result, that the Government would be enabled considerably to reduce the Unfunded Debt, and particularly that part of it due to the Bank of England. In the first place, of the 6,000,000l. Exchequer Bills funded, 5,200,000l. are not to be re-issued; and secondly, of the sum taken from the Sinking Fund, a considerable proportion may perhaps be devoted to repay the Bank.

June 6.—We yesterday observed, that the produce of the existing Taxes might be estimated at about 84 millions, to which are to be added three millions, of proposed new Taxes, making 87 millions. Deduct from this for the Consolidated Fund 47 millions, and there will remain 10 millions towards the Supplies, which are estimated at 20,000,000l. To meet the remaining 10 millions of these 20, we have the above-mentioned 24 millions, leaving a surplus of 14 millions, 5,200,000l. of which, certainly go to the extinction of Unfunded Debt, and the remaining 8,800,000l. are applicable to the arrangements with the Bank, or other measures which Government may deem advisable.

The Unfunded Debt, which on the 5th of January last was about 63 Millions, may therefore possibly be reduced 14 Millions, unless Government should prefer applying any part of this latter sum to the reduction of the Funded Debt, in addition to the clear 3½ Millions of the Sinking Fund, remaining over and above the 12 Millions.

June 7.—Letters from Lisbon by the Mail of the 22d of last month say:—The importation of grain for every description has lately been immense, and in the course of this week, about eighty additional vessels have arrived; never, we believe, did there exist such a quantity of corn in this city, at least in proportion to the consumption:

On the first of May the stock in hand was 47,970 moyos of wheat, 3697 ditto of barley, 26,560 ditto of Indian corn, 1200 ditto of rye, and 5709 barrels of American flour. One moyo is equal to three quarters Winchester measure. The Government has quite unexpectedly and without previous communication laid a new duty on the importation of wheat, of 80 per alquir, and on India corn, 100 per alquir, and the last arrivals, as mentioned above, will be subject to these duties, which are already in force. The stock of barley is certainly less than any other grain; but it shares the general stagnation equally with other descriptions, as Indian corn is found to answer as a substitute. Barley is not contemplated in the new duties placed on wheat and Indian corn, which is done to try the stoppage of the immense importation. The nominal price for Odessa wheat is 205 to 270 per alquir, Riga and Archangel 300 to 400 per alquir, Sicilian barley 240 to 300, and Memel ditto 220 to 280 per alquir; 19½ alquir in Lisbon are equal to one quarter Winchester measure.

From Oporto they write the same lamentable story, and wish for no consignment of any description of corn, as they do not know how to dispose of the same. The price for wheat was from 600 to 850 per alquir, and 300 to 400 for Indian corn; but no sales to be effected; 16 alquirs in Oporto are equal to one quarter Winchester measure.

June 8.—Adverts have been received from Port Jackson in New South Wales to the first week in October, when there was every prospect of an abundant harvest throughout the territory. The Glory, Captain Poinder; the Isabella, Captain Berry; and the Maria, Captain Williams, with male and female convicts, had arrived on the 14th and 15th of September.

The Committee of the House of Commons are entering with much interest on an inquiry into the present state and capabilities of our settlements in this part of the world. A gentleman who has been many years in New South Wales, and Van Dieman's Land, has been already examined several days. It appears, their wool promises to be of much moment to the Colonists, and not to be unimportant to this country; some bales were sold in March at Garraway's, as high as 5s. 6d. per lb. Many manufacturers, we learn, prefer them to the Saxony wools, from their peculiarly elastic and silky quality. Already, most of the necessities of life are less expensive in New Holland than in Great Britain.

The following fruits are growing in abundance and perfection:—Oranges, citrons, lemons, grapes, guavas, pomegranates, the olive, loquats, nectarines, apricots, peaches, apples, pears, cherries, plums, medlars, mulberries, figs, walnuts, Spanish chestnuts, currants, gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries, melons, &c. The hop also promises to succeed to the utmost wishes of the planter; and their barley being particularly fine, the Colonists may be expected to produce a good malt liquor for their own consumption. From the luxuriance with which the grape bears, they have equally the most promising expectation of drinking their own wines, and it is understood a distillery will be permitted in the territory; our Antipodean brethren will shortly have the means of independently furnishing themselves with most of the comforts of life.

June 9.—The report of the cession of Cuba to Great Britain is noticed in the Journals now before us. According to a letter from Weimar, of the 20th of last month, Doctor F., and a M. Asmis, the latter one of Sandt's intimate friends, have been arrested and confined. Jenna is reaping the melancholy fruits of Kotzebue's end, no less than 123 of the Prussian youth having left the University, by command of the King, while the Austrians went away of their own accord. The intelligence from Hanover states, that the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, with the young Prince, were gone to their summer residence; and it is added, that Letters Patent were published for raising a Loan in that kingdom by way of Lottery, to the amount of 810,000 dollars, by 27,000 tickets, at 30 rix-dollars each.

June 9.—Extract of a letter from Constantinople, dated the 26th of April. Within these few days there have taken place here several affrays, attended with bloodshed, between the Janissaries and the other troops. The first scenes of this kind, of any consequence, were about ten days ago, when a violent quarrel broke out between the Janissaries and Bostanjis. The Aga hastened to the spot to reduce the first to order, but the ringleaders turned their arms against him; a shot was even fired at him, and it was with difficulty he escaped the danger to which he was exposed: he afterwards, indeed, succeeded in having the principal mutineers arrested and strangled, but the affair cost him his office; he has been dismissed and banished to Rodosto; but since that time the tumultuous scenes have been renewed with more violence.

Yesterday fresh disputes, originating in a very trifling cause, broke out between the corps of the Kumbakalaches and the workmen in the arsenal. (These are mostly Kurds, and a very uncivilized race.) In the evening, a new general battle ensued, in which both parties were alternately victorious. First the arsenal was stormed by the Janissaries, afterwards the barracks of the latter, who had barricaded the doors and planted loaded cannon to defend it. With great difficulty the Captain Pasha (who commands the arsenal) succeeded in some degree in restoring order; but this morning the combat recommenced, and the inhabitants of that quarter are still in the greatest alarm, lest this contest should be followed by a fire; there are killed and wounded on both sides. The chief military authorities have exerted themselves to the utmost to appease the enraged parties, but hitherto without success.

Yesterday morning, at three o'clock, Scutari was seen to be partly in flames; it was not till long after that the fire was extinguished. The Porte has at length apologised for the insult offered to a Russian ship in this harbour. The Reis Effendi, in a note to Baron Strogonoff, has announced the punishment of the guilty, and confirmed the reconciliation by sending the usual presents of fruit and flowers.

June 10.—We are happy to observe, that confidence has in a great measure revived in the City. Good bills are readily done at 4½ per cent. Silver and gold are both low, and in little demand: dollars being at 5s. 1½d. per oz., and gold bullion under 3l. 19s. sellers. The exchange on Paris had declined a little yesterday, but in a very trifling degree: the exchanges on Holland and Hamburg remained the same. The result of the debate on Monday evening produced a most favourable impression on the Funds. Consols opened yesterday at 69½, and notwithstanding some strong efforts to depress them by selling, they rose in the course of the day full one per cent. and left off at 70½ to ¾, looking firm.

The powerful majority by which Ministers were supported in their demand of three millions of new taxes was scarcely less decisive in their favour than the firm tone in which they made that demand; whilst, on the other hand, the uncertain ground which the Opposition took in the debate was considered as affording a tacit proof of the wisdom of the proposed measures.

The great principle of the new scheme is to throw aside the ineffective Sinking Fund of fifteen millions and a half, counterbalanced by new loans to an equal or greater amount, and to adopt a real efficient Sinking Fund of five millions, advancing gradually to eight, the whole of which shall be devoted to the *bona fide* extinction of debt. Of such a Sinking Fund our present revenue furnishes only two millions as the foundation; and therefore the other three millions must necessarily be sought in the imposition of taxes to that amount. [New Times, a strong Ministerial Paper.]

June 10.—An Extract of a Letter from Trinidad, dated 9th April, 1819, says:—Let me hope that the advice I have so unceasingly given you with respect to the Spanish Main, has been regarded by you; for be assured that inevitable ruin must follow, for every person who places confidence in the people of that Continent. All classes are equally bad, Royalists and Independents alike. All the worst of human passions and irritations are in action there, without the restraint of morals, law, or the sense of shame, honour, or reputation: chance, change, and desperation, have almost freed them from the vilest of all fear.

The Governments, even if they were composed of good men, have it not in their power to fulfil any engagements, and they will enter into the most extravagant. Instead of a connexion with the Spanish settlements, being of service to this island, it has played the devil with it. A number of ships has some days since gone from hence to Margarita, with troops under a Colonel English; their object must be to approach the Caracas; but should they chance to succeed in this idle attempt, what benefit can they derive from it?

There is not a dollar to be procured in the whole province, and the long-continued continuation of the struggles of a domestic war, and civil as well as foreign rapine, have drained away or destroyed every description of property. A great failure with you has plunged many people of this colony into great distress."

June 10.—At a Common Council, holden in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the City of London, on Wednesday the 9th day of June, 1819;

ATKINS, MAYOR.

Resolved, That this Court have observed with regret, a Bill brought into the House of Commons, to prevent the Enlistment or Engagement of his Majesty's Subjects to Serve in Foreign Service, and the fitting out or equipping in his Majesty's dominions Vessels for Warlike Purposes, without his Majesty's License; that the laws hereby intended to be repeated were passed when the Crown of these realms was disputed by the Pretender, aided by the great powers of Europe; that the common law of the land having given ample powers to the Crown to preserve the neutral character of the country, and no such alterations in the law having been deemed necessary during the long contest between Spain and her colonies, such measures, taken at a time when a large fleet of British ships are lying in Spanish ports to convey troops for the service of their Government, implies a design to aid that cause which Governor Picton, under the authority of his Britannic Majesty, declared to be tyrannic and oppressive.

That the present measures they conceive to be uncalled for, and dictated neither by the principles of justice or sound policy, especially when it is considered how little favour has been shown to British commerce by Spain, when compared with that of her colonies; that it will tend, in the present depressed state of commerce, to deprive the nation of the advantages which may be derived from an extended trade with the vast continent of South America; while the country will appear in the odious and dishonourable light of favouring a system of oppression over a generous people, who are nobly struggling in that sacred cause that must be dear to the heart of every Englishman.

That Petitions be presented to both Houses of Parliament, founded on the foregoing Resolutions, praying them not to pass a measure so hostile in its nature, and so injurious to the character and commercial interests of the British nation, especially at a moment of such general distress and difficulty, when it is proposed not only to appropriate a large portion of the Sinking Fund to the service of the current year, but to lay heavy additional burden upon the people, already borne down under an accumulation of distress, arising from grievous and excessive taxation.

WOODTHORPE

THE YEARS 1719—1819.

(From the British Press of June 10, 1819.)

From the year 1715, to 1721, France and England were both worried and distressed by speculating schemes and idle fears, on money, banks, paper currency, public debt, gold and silver coin, par of Exchange, taxes, the jealousies of the landed interest, and the vice and folly of forced and mischievous regulations and laws, on all these, as at this hour!—These may be traced in the publications of that time, of France, in the pamphlets and controversies on Law's Scheme; in Sir James Stewart, and in the "Political Register" of those years, with us.

The jet of the discussion and complaining, was then, as it is now the amount of the debt, the scarcity of coin, and money, the profits of the Bank, and the rate of interest. Fifty millions of public debt were asserted, then, to be a burthen which the country could not support, and 100,000*l.* a year, allowed to the Bank, for the loan of 1,600,000*l.* to be intolerable! The Bank offered to be content with 85,000*l.* The squabble was unceasing. The prophecies were diurnal, though they were yearly falsified in all their predictions.

The same difficulty then, to adjust the relative price, or quantity in exchange, of gold and silver: the same dispute which should be the standard, or whether either could be invariable; Newton, Locke, and Lowndes, were the prominent interlocutors; but pamphlets, were as innumerable, as unintelligible, as inconclusive of the whole matter, and as little understood, or read, as they are now. Nor were they so well written, as at this day.

The rate of interest was reduced from six to five, and in State transactions, and with the Bank, from five and four to three. These, though in the instance they were oppressions, were in the general effect for the country, benefits, and improvements of habit. A reference to the detail of these transactions and disputations, would now be, at once teaching, warning, and amusing; but not flattering to our good sense, then, or at this time; Every thing then asserted as proved, has been falsified by the event.

Gold or silver may now be made, or continued, our standard of comparative values; and if only one of them be taken, its nominal price cannot vary with us—it is the price of the other and of all other commodities, which must fluctuate.

This would be more correctly ascertained and more distinctly felt, if we continued, as at the beginning, to name our standard by weight, as the ori-

ginal sterling pound was 12 troy oz. of standard silver; afterwards reduced to 4—near which it still stands.

One pound sterling, at this time, might be fixed to be the representative of 4 oz. of standard silver, or 1 oz. of standard gold; and then the price of the discarded metal and of all other commodities might fluctuate as they would. The standard, though it would vary in its power, would be invariable in its general comparison of price; and this is the use and the power of any standard, whether real, conventional, or ideal; it is for the comparison on an equal scale of all other values and prices.

Cost of production is the general regulator of all values, and governs in the abstract all exchanges; but supply and demand determine all prices in the market. The standard, whatever it may be, determines value; the market fixes price.

A pound of wheat, of maize, or of rice, or the labour of an hour, are perhaps better standards of the unit of value, than an ounce of gold or silver being less variable in fact, but at the same time, less sensible to our habit, so long formed.

The "Manite," the Cowry shell, the "Cash" of the Chinese, the livre, and the pound sterling, are all suited for standards; that of the smallest value or lowest denomination is the best; a grain of wheat or of sand, by the force of the multiple, would be more perfect than either.

Gold or silver is the representative of the unit of value, and have been formerly well chosen: their value has, in modern times, been greatly reduced—has become less comprehensive of the quantity, cost, and rapid circulation of all commodities and exchanges. They have become more subject in themselves to the law of supply and demand, for international liquidations, for use in plate, for hoarding, currency, &c. &c.; and the most important quality, that of a resident habit, is greatly changed, by the varying wants and competitions of the three active quarters of the globe, and through their being the most desirable merchandising for the increasing commerce of Asia.

A metallic standard and a metallic currency will probably henceforward prove to be, the most fluctuating, uncertain, vexatious, and embarrassing, that can be assumed, and for us in particular, who value it less than any other people, and with whom it is quite unequal and unsuitable to our system of Credit, situations in trading and great quantity, as well as rapidity of exchanges.

A silver standard and a silver currency can be fixed, and it is probably can be retained too, in circulation, leaving gold as elsewhere, to be a purchasable commodity, at any price which we alone can neither determine, nor regulate or confine; though we may restrict, depreciate, embarrass, and depress all activities and productions among ourselves, by persevering in the idle and vain attempt.

When gold is rated from 4*l.* 3*s.* to 3*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* and wood and corn and iron and copper are depreciated with it—wool from 18*l.* a tod to 10*l.*; wheat from 70*s.* to 50*s.*; iron 6*l.* to 5*l.*; copper 140*l.* to 110*l.*

The gold has not fallen in price, but has in effect risen in power, value, and command.

Petersburg, May, 12—The harbour of Cronstadt is now quite free from ice. About fifty merchantmen have already arrived, thirteen of which are with southern produce.

A great number of valuable and elegant vessels, mirrors, &c. have been made for the Schah of Persia, in the manufactories of glass and porcelain, belonging to the Government in this city.

On the 17th of March there was a shock of an earthquake, which lasted 30 seconds, at Keachta, on the frontiers of China.

The steam-boats belonging to Mr. Baird are found to be of great use to the trade of this city, because when the wind is contrary, they tow the merchantmen from Cronstadt hither, against the stream of the Neva, and in the same manner those from St. Petersburg to Cronstadt.

NEW DISCOVERIES, 1819.

(From the Morning Herald of June 10, 1819.)

—"I appeal to Time."

I. A new way to make gold cheap, by depriving a country of its circulating currencies and credit, and lowering the value and price of all its commodities; by this powerful and awful means, which was first suggested, and has been long insisted on, by that universal genius—for mischief—"Mister Cobbett." It is now thought to be proved, that gold may be reduced 1*s.* 2*s.* or even 3*s.* an ounce in price by increasing its value and power over all our land, labour, products, manufactures and commodities, about 30 to 40 per cent. only, for the benefit and profit of the foreigner, and the balloon jobber and exporter only! without improving the value of the public funds, or securing the payment of the taxes and the dividends.

Though this is a not-able discovery of a novel "aspirant" in politic economy, there are some others of a better order for this year.

2. A Mr. Lingard has discovered an invaluable composition, by which the strength and the durability of all timber can be increased greatly, and that fatal disease of our shipping and our buildings, the "dry-rot," will be prevented. This discovery alone is worth a hundred "ingot schemes"—worth more than 30 or even 45 millions sterling of metallic currency, at 3*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* and 5*s.* 2*d.* an ounce! Like our metallic schemes, it only remains

to be proved; like them, it is to be hoped it will not fail, and prove a "bubble," to sink our good ships and bring our fine buildings, palaces, churches, and houses alike about our ears.

3. A new, wholesome, invigorating and pleasing beverage has been discovered in 1817, for our morning and evening refection, as tea; "the early, vernal sweet-scented meadow grass," of our own green fields, and lawns; well got up, in good hay; called by the Botanists, "Anthoxanthum Odoratissimum, or the odoriferous yellow grass." The general use of this home grown, pure, unsophisticated tea, will tend to sharpen our poor wits, strengthen our bodies, remove bile, Typhus, and scurvy from our Island; and what is better, will help too, to make gold and silver really cheap, and our fields and farmers rich and luxuriant.

4. Another discovery is thought to be nearly ascertained, which will be invaluable for our redundant and unoccupied population, for our heaths and new and poor lands, and for the growing attention to "spade cultivation;" this is a process in the cultivation of the soil, which, by referring in a proper manner to the action and motion of the simple natural elements of air, water and heat, the land may be fertilised, without a necessity for the application of the "artificial" manures, now considered indispensable, and so costly and difficult to obtain—lime, carbon, or some general principle, every where present, or obtainable, is included in this attempt, which has been several years in consideration and under some experiment.

5. Another discovery is now much wanted, of the "Tanning principle," as an supplement or substitute to the use of bark, whose scarcity and high price, "dearer than gold," is become a great disadvantage among us.

Each of these last four discoveries is worth seven times more to twenty millions of people, than any scheme of bullion—ingots, metallic coins, or "contraction of the circulation," to pull down the price of gold a few shillings an ounce, at the expense of one half the value of the land, labour, funded property, and agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial products and commodities of the whole empire and its colonies.

June 9, 1819.

R.

State of India.

(FROM THE ASIATIC JOURNAL FOR MAY, 1819.)

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir,

The great events which have recently happened in India have not arisen from blind chance, and would seem to indicate, that England is destined to be the means of effecting wonderful changes in that distant country. It is incumbent on us to pave the way to a general moral improvement of the minds of the natives; with this view, as a primary step, I would recommend the establishment of schools for teaching the English language. The reading of the Scriptures, or of any of our religious tracts in these schools, would create a jealousy which would militate against the great object in view. Nothing ought to be read there, excepting the history of the country, and an abridgement of universal history. Let means be taken to teach the natives our language, and their own curiosity will induce them to read the Bible; when knowledge and civilization will advance hand in hand, and at length will introduce the belief and exercise of Christianity among them.

To shew the necessity of proceeding with great caution and discretion, permit me, Sir, from my own observations and information, to draw an imperfect picture of the enslaved state of the human mind in that unfortunate quarter of the world: adverting only to some prominent superstitious enormities less generally known than the evident deplorable condition of that idolatrous country. The aberrations of the human intellect, and a perversion of reason amounting to moral insanity, no description can reach. Such melancholy facts, to be adequately impressive, must be actually witnessed; as better expressed in another language: "*Signis irritant animum demissa per auras, quem que non oculis subiecta fidelibus.*"

In India, Sir, we now rule over seventy millions of natives, happy under a British government, as far as security of persons and property is concerned; but otherwise, with the few converted exceptions, involved in the most shocking, revolting, and criminal superstition. I pass over the cremation of widows on the funeral pile of their deceased husbands; the crushing of human beings under the chariot wheels of idols; the swinging in the air, on iron hooks, passing under the sinews, near the vertebrae of the back; and the self-inflicted tortures of a species of Hindoo monks, called Fakcers. In these cases of infatuation, the vanity inherent in human nature is artfully excited to an enthusiasm rising to mental derangement; and, in general, the feelings are stimulated or obtunded, by intoxicating or stupefying drugs. Their mythology is infinitely more extravagant and absurd than was that of the Greeks and Romans; and much more marked by a grossness, sensuality, and depravity, which will not bear description. The number of Hindoo gods is not fewer than one hundred and thirty millions; almost every object in nature is worshipped; as animals nearly of every description, mountains, rivers, rocks, trees, plants, and even stocks and stones. This is, in fact, a perverted, erroneous, and lamentable adoration of an unknown god, through a false view of his works.

Cruelty is the distinguishing feature of their worship: children are sacrificed by throwing them into a river; by suspending them in baskets from

trees to perish by hunger, or to be destroyed by the birds of the air; and by being thrown to alligators to be devoured in the sight of their parents. The aged and infirm are conveyed to the banks of some sacred stream, where they are left to be carried away by the tide, or are otherwise cast into the stream, after having been previously half-suffocated with slime and mud. Many of those who read this, have almost daily, seen their dead bodies floating along with birds perched and feeding on them, or devoured by vultures where cast on shore. It has been recently well ascertained, that human sacrifices constitute a part of the horrid ceremonies of their religion; it is to a goddess that these victims are offered up. In that country we see "Helen's beauty on the brow of Egypt." The handsomest young females, that can be selected are appropriated for these dreadful sacrifices, as the persons to be immolated in honour of this blood-thirsty divinity must be without blemish and of comely appearance. One such sacrifice pleases for a thousand years; but if three be offered up simultaneously, the officiating Brahman declares, that this goddess will remain propitiated and appeased for one hundred thousand years.

We have now, Sir, the most decisive evidence, that the whole is an artificial tissue of childish, cruel, and stupid idolatry, in which the Brahmans themselves have little or no faith, but which they carry on with all the munificence of apparent sanctity and sincerity, while their private lives are stained with every description of vice. These hypocritical priests, devoid of all real piety and religious reverence, well know the absurdity of their mythological system; and actuated only by motives of vanity, self-interest, and personal gratification, they studiously keep the minds of the people in the lowest state of degradation, ignorance, and servile debasement. Who, on hearing all this, and more, will say, that moral exertions are unnecessary; that the education of the poor at home and abroad is erroneous; and that the intended dissemination of judicious extracts from universal history, shewing the weakness and folly of idolatry in all ages, will be fruitless and useless.

The hand of Providence, Sir, it would appear, has guided the able military combinations which have been crowned with such signal success in British India. The politician, in such events, sees an increase of prosperity and power, while the Christian contemplates them as leading to vast moral consequences. The Christian religion, which brought life and immortality to light, dispelled the darkness in which the human mind was enveloped by the polytheism of Greece and Rome. This mythology, though erroneous and founded also on human prejudices, passions, and feelings, was, if the word can be used, more rational than what is imperfectly described, and had a sort of negative merit of classical taste. The strong-minded, half-enlightened philosophers, and elegant poets of those days, inculcated sentiments of moral instruction, that approximated, in some degree, to revealed truth; for instance, one of their poets has these fine precepts: "*Orandum est, ut sit mens sana in corpore sano: Fortem poce animam, et mortis terrore carentem.*" An ancient philosopher, on the subject of moral information and of addressing the Deity, writes thus beautifully: "*Sic vix cum hominibus, tanquam Deus videret; sic loquere cum Deo, tanquam homines audiant.*" Their writings abound with similar ethical precepts, expressed in comprehensive and elegant language. Such men, though ignorant of the immortality of the soul, had got near the truth; and were well prepared to be illumined by the full light of Christianity.

In conclusion, Sir, let me mention another remote part of our possessions frequented by few; where the miserable natives feed with savage gratification on prisoners of war, or on victims guilty only of some venial transgression. This, indeed, is the climax of human barbarity! Having had occasion to visit most quarters of the globe, my professional pursuits carried me to the north-west coast of the Island of Sumatra, where the making of some observations connected with marine surveys led me somewhat into the interior of the country. Passing through a town belonging to a people called Battas, and who are cannibals, I observed a middle aged person enclosed in a strong, square, wooden cage. On each side of it there was a pole fixed in the ground having a human skull on the top. On inquiry I ascertained, that these had been the skulls of two of the wives of the prisoner; these unfortunate females had belonged to an inimical tribe, and had been publicly sacrificed and devoured by these cannibals the preceding year. The prisoner had an unconcerned appearance, and was carelessly masticating the usual beetle-bug composition. To other alleged crimes he had added that of having contracted debt which he was unable to liquidate. He was confined and well fed, in order to be publicly feasted on in the course of a few weeks. On an appointed day, the wretched victim is led out and tied to a stake; after a variety of horrid ceremonies, they discharge a shower of darts at him; rush in on him, with hideous yells; cut the flesh from his yet palpitating limbs; and, with a savage and frantic delight, devour it with a mixture of lime-juice and salt. Even the female sex, habituated to think, that they are acting meritoriously, participate in these dreadful excesses. The servants of the East-India Company, with the benevolence characterizing them, have frequently redeemed, or bought off, these poor creatures, till it was found, that their humanity was absolutely a bounty on cannibalism.

If we are to credit Diodorus Siculus, and one or two other historians, our own unenlightened ancestors were marked by a ferocity of manners, and supposed to be Anthropophagi. "*Ferocitate excellunt ad arcem remoti: et homines etiam vorare dicuntur.*" I make the quotation willingly, to shew the contrast of civilization arising from Christianity; and the encouragement afforded to apply it to nations in our former state; in order to render them what we are, seeing what we were.

Exeter, March 1819.

THREE STARS IN THE HOUSE.

A Rejoinder.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,—I have been absent on Public Duty, and on my return find that Mr. CRUTTENDEN has, in the *Government Gazette* of the 14th instant, published the following Letters:

To the Editor of the *Government Gazette*.

SIR,—Please to publish the annexed Copy of Mr. PLOWDEN's Note to Mr. Llewellyn, of the 28th April last, which is sent to you agreeably to the desire expressed by Mr. PLOWDEN, in the *India Gazette*, of the 11th instant. It confirms my position as to the facts stated in my letter. If Mr. PLOWDEN, from the first did not intend to pay until the dispute regarding the Vestry is properly settled, it would have saved much trouble had he deferred his contribution until that period,
Your's Obediently,
11th October, 1819. G. CRUTTENDEN.

(COPY.)

MR. LLEWELLYN,

SIR,—I have received from the bearer two Tickets, but shall withhold the money I intended to give in Charity, until the dispute regarding the Vestry is properly settled.
Your's Obediently,
28th April, 1819. (Signed) T. PLOWDEN.

I regret extremely, that Mr. CRUTTENDEN should again oblige me to convict him of illiberal and unwarrantable misrepresentation. I gave my Visiting Tickets (as is customary with most persons) on Christmas Day and Easter Sunday, then intending, as I had frequently before done, to give a sum of money whenever the Visiting Tickets were returned. But the Visiting Tickets were sent to me sometime after the unlawful usurpation of the Vestry, and the ejection of my brother and myself from the Office of Sidesmen by the two Clergymen so often mentioned, aided by Mr. CRUTTENDEN. The truth of this assertion is manifest, from my Letter to the Clerk, Mr. LLEWELLYN, (which was sent by the Native who brought me the Vestry Tickets) bearing date the 28th of April last.

To use a phrase of Mr. CRUTTENDEN's "Facts are stubborn things," and the following are sufficient to satisfy the Public, that Mr. CRUTTENDEN has no excuse.

One Visiting Ticket was given on Christmas Day, December 25, 1818, before the Dispute regarding the Vestry had commenced. Another Ticket was given on Easter Sunday, April 11, 1819, also before the Dispute regarding the Vestry had commenced.

The unlawful ejection of the two Sidesmen by Mr. CRUTTENDEN and his Colleagues took place on the 15th of April 1819, when the Dispute regarding the Vestry commenced.

The two Tickets were brought to me on the 28th of April, 1819, and the Clerk was informed by my Note of the same date, that the money I intended to give in charity would be withheld until the Dispute regarding the Vestry was properly settled.

Let the Public, with the above Facts before them, determine what principles induced Mr. CRUTTENDEN to hazard such an unfounded insinuation. For my part, I am at a loss to understand, how he could venture on assertions so wholly unjustifiable and so susceptible of the readiest and most complete exposure.

Garden Reach, Oct. 21, 1819.

T. PLOWDEN.

Education of Children.

"Benefici, liberalesque sumus," CICERO.

* Ingenui deducisse fideliter artes, emollit mores nec sinit esse feros. PASSIM.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,—I was pleased, as every Friend to Humanity must be, to see two Letters in your most valuable Journal this morning, regarding our Country-born children—children, who by their upright, honest, and virtuous conduct do more honor to their parents than many of those who have fairer faces; and most sincerely do I hope, that since the question regarding them has been agitated, something substantially beneficial to them, and creditable to us, may result from it. Your Correspondent ANGLIO BRITON, as well as SODALITIUS, has certainly, "a tear for pity, and a hand open as day to melting Charity;" while his proposal for establishing a Seminary for the deserving Class to which he alludes, proves, that he speaks sincerely. Lieut. McNaghten, mentions his wish, that a respectable place for the education of Officers' Children should be established, under the patronage of the Army, in the concluding part of his Letter respecting the Military Fund. "Instead," he says, of being necessitated to curtail the benefits meant to spring from the resources of the Fund, we may just as probably be enabled, at a future period, to extend them; by establishing and patronizing a Seminary of the most respectable kind, for the education of the Children of such Officers as may not have the means of sending them to England: but this is a benefit for your future consideration."

His reason, however, for postponing the consideration of this auxiliary Institution is obviously his doubt of the ultimate ability of the Military Fund to support it, after meeting the expenses it is more immediately intended to defray; but I feel convinced, that if measures were set on foot to establish such a Seminary as the "ANGLO BRITON" alludes to, they would

meet with general concurrence and the most liberal support. It is necessary, however, that some leading characters should constitute the *primum mobile* of such an undertaking; for there does, I fear, exist in some degree a sort of false pride among the inhabitants of this Metropolis, which makes them unwilling to attend to the suggestions of people in the more humble walks of life, however unobjectionable in other respects such proposals may be. Surely those benevolent Gentlemen who led the way in instituting our Native Schools and Colleges, School Book Societies, and innumerable other philanthropic and charitable Establishments, would readily step forward to aid another class of their fellow creatures, and, perhaps, their relatives; who are at least as deserving of our attention as the Native Population. You, Sir, have constantly shown yourself, the unalienable and willing friend of every measure at all likely to benefit society; your Journal has already been productive of incalculable good; and its becoming the channel through which to promulgate and discuss this Question, will prove, not the least irresistible and pleasing of its numerous claims to public gratitude.

Calcutta, Oct. 22, 1819.

BENEVOLUS.

Frogs and Mosquitoes.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,—Not long since one of your Correspondents gave an account of a *Frog Concert*, extracted from Dr. Clarke's last volume of travels. I have been reading that work lately, and could not help being amused at the excessive annoyance which the Doctor suffered from the attacks of Mosquitoes, during his journey from Tornea to the Muonio River;—but while I smiled, I felt for him. The mosquitoes of Bengal are said to be *patent*, and to be able to sting through a boot. In Lapland, it seems, their power is quite as surprising; and there also, as here, a stranger has always the precedence at a *Mosquito Court*.

Dr. Clarke says, "it is evident, that blood cannot be the natural food of these insects; because they are often found most abundant in situations where there is hardly a trace of animal existence: and in some experiments which we made, by allowing them to take their fill of what they seek with such avidity, we found that it cost them their lives. If they be watched after they have imbibed a sufficient quantity of blood, they fly with difficulty, endeavoring to escape, and become afterwards dull and benumbed, until they turn upon their backs and die."

Here also myriads of mosquitoes may be found in a room which has been shut up for some time, or in the folds of a couch-cover, where their means of procuring blood are not obvious. Here, too, if you will suffer a mosquito to suck his fill from your hand, he becomes dull and heavy, and may be destroyed easily; but I own I never watched one to see whether blood-tipping would actually kill him. But *wine*, Mr. Editor, is not the natural food of man, and yet many of them will drink it, when they can get it, till they become dull and benumbed;—nay, not unfrequently it costs them their lives.

Dr. Clarke continues—"yet, in their thirst for blood, they will penetrate between the hairs of a dog's back, or those of a cow, and fix themselves in such numbers as to form a living mantle upon the animal's skin. So powerful is the little flexible *proboscis* with which they make their punctures, that it will penetrate very thick leather; the gloves upon our hands not being a sufficient protection from their attacks."

The Doctor met with a species of this insect which is not common, I believe, in this country: he says, that he noticed aspens, alders, willows, mountain-ash, birch, and fir trees, "and among them were millions of drooping mosquitoes, of a different description from any we had before seen; their bodies being striated, and coloured like wasps. They made the blood flow freely wherever they fastened: and owing to this circumstance, their bites are not so inflammatory and painful as those of the common mosquito and midge, which inflict a wound less liable to bleed, but more venomous."

At the cottage of Hicks, near the cataract called *Ofverfors*, Dr. C. and his companions, in spite of double veils tied over their heads and necks, could not preserve their faces free from mosquito wounds. "Although we had English gloves of thick doe-skin leather upon our hands, they were no proof against the piercing weapons of these insects; they even penetrated between our boots and cloth trousers, until they reached our thighs; inflicting such torment, that it required all our resolution to enable us to pursue our voyage."

At length, on arriving at *Muonioniska* the party were driven to the adoption of a practice, which seems to have protected them from their enemies thereafter. "In one of the huts we attempted to rest for a short time during the night; being all huddled together in one close apartment, which we twice filled with smoke, hoping in vain to expel the mosquitoes. Such was their thirst for human blood, that they would die by thousands in a struggle to obtain it; no precaution could save us from their attacks; the night was passed in a state of torment; and as it was impossible to endure such suffering, being totally deprived of sleep by their noise and their stings, we came to the resolution of tarring our bodies; a practice adopted also among all the natives. The good effects of this measure was soon felt; and we became sensible of our folly, in not having conformed earlier to the usage of the inhabitants."

So much for Dr. Clarke's blood-thirsty Lapland plagues.

I remain, Sir, Your's obediently,

Calcutta, 20th October, 1819.

S: T:

Junius and Coriolanus.

"Factum senatusconsultum, ut Decemviri (qui PRIVATUM imperium retinebant) se primo quoque tempore magistratu abdicarent." "His senatus consultis perfectis, dimisso senatu, Decemviri produnt in concionem, abdicantque se magistratu, ingenti hominum letitia." Liv. Hist. III. 54.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

A witty French woman has observed that mankind may be divided into the *trompeurs*, the *trompés*, and the *trompettes*; but I doubt whether this lady ever met with an individual having such strong claims to enact the three characters as JUNIUS. In as far as he may have converted one or two to his doctrines (I state this hypothetically notwithstanding his insinuations that he has scarcely found a single person proof against the fascination of his pen) he must be allowed to be (though unintentionally) a bit of a *trompeur*. That he is thoroughly *trompé*, his first and second blast of the trumpet in favour of the monstrous regimen of a self-elected Vestry, abundantly manifest. And that he is a *trompette* of considerable power, is evident from such flourishes as the following:—

"JUNIUS was destined to have the satisfaction of knowing, that in the above most righteous endeavours (viz. "to hold up to the disapprobation of the Inhabitants of Calcutta," their Proceedings on the 22d of September,) he has been successful, and that the said proceedings and resolutions, have, in consequence, met with general, if not almost universal disapprobation."

"JUNIUS examined it (the Charter) and found it wanting." "Had GRACCHUS been JUNIUS, and JUNIUS GRACCHUS, (which God forbid,) there, had been a GRACCHUS," whose heels the "almost universal" town of Calcutta would have lackedey," led by his light, and by his wisdom wise."

Now that JUNIUS has "opened the eyes of Messieurs Ferguson and Compton, he apprehends, that "those distinguished lawyers," will retract their erroneous opinion;—and that they will know where to apply, whenever they may happen to be puzzled.

He thanks heaven, that he is not as other men are, hyper-reformists and semi-regicides, like Hunt and Hone, Cartwright and Cobbett; nor even so great a disturber of "peace" and "charity" as Lord Cornwallis, Padre Blanchard and Gracchus, who contend that "most respectable, worthy, and benevolent men," are not therefore entitled to constitute themselves their trustees, and to set up a cry of defamation, &c. &c. if their title should be questioned.

He says, "when did JUNIUS maintain the doctrine of non-responsibility, of self-electing trustees?" Are we then to understand, that Junius is an advocate for responsibility to, and election by, constituents? I cry him mercy! I took him for JUNIUS, the Apologist for the Usurpers. Perhaps responsibility and election, when stated as *abstract rights*, jump very well with his humour; but, when applied to the purpose of deposing our "meek usurpers," they are naught. They are excellent things to talk about, and write about; none so poor in sense and spirit, as not to do them reverence; but for any practical purpose, they are good for nothing; they are good foils for sport, but those who would use them as arms for defence "are Hunts and Jones, and Cartwrights and Cobbetts, to the best interests of the community."

Junius will tell me that he cannot proceed farther, with his rights of man, because, look you, he has the fear of a living Governor-General before his eyes. Upon that, I would humbly interpose this little question. Does he think, that Government would appoint, or sanction the appointment of men to a certain office, and then permit the Inhabitants of Calcutta to assemble for the purpose of considering, whether those men were in possession by any good title, or were usurpers, and ought to be ousted?

Junius has now suggested a kind of salvo for the folly into which His Lordship was betrayed when he became a party to a Charter of "intrinsic worthlessness." He admits—he cannot deny, that his Lordship was there corporally present, but he was there sans eyes, sans ears, sans every thing requisite to give "dignity," or any quality whatever, to the proceedings of that day. The Vestry had his body, Tippoo had his mind; which had the better bargain? Here is a secret to destroy the validity of a Charter, to take all virtue from the presence of a Governor-General, "all speculation from his inclosed eyes"! Hear, this ye slow Hunts, ye unskilful Cartwrights!

And then Padre Blanchard is laughed at, for consulting Burn's Justice on such an occasion. I pray Junius, whether could the parson go for instruction with a better chance of success, seeing there was no Junius in those days, neither had such a luminary risen on a benighted world, "scattering the rears of darkness there," since the year 1773, until the memorable month of October, 1819? And all this effective sarcasm on the devoted head of the parson, because he was a party to the vexatious Charter of 1787! Suppose that instead of being one of the grantors, he had been one of the violators of a Charter; that instead of concurring in the framing of a new Charter enjoining election and publication of accounts, he had assisted in the expulsion of elected members, and approved of non-publication of accounts; what would the Reverend gentleman have been then, dost think gentle-reader? Plain Thomas or Padre Blanchard? Why he would have been Mister Blanchard at least; and which is more, one of the most respectable, worthy, and benevolent Members of this Community! There are however, some other gentlemen that must share the disgrace of Lord Corn-

wallis, and "that great man Thomas Blackhard." These are the Reverend William Johnson, and Edward Hay, Richard Johnson, Cudbert Thorabill, and Charles Sealy, Esquires. I deliver them up without fear and without compunction to the mercy of Junius.

The first letter of Junius having been so very "successful," why does he labour over the same ground in a second? He would not be supposed to have been provoked to this effort, by the "declaration" of Gracchus; for having examined a single sentence of my letter, and found it wanting, he exclaims, "ENOUGH OF GRACCHUS!" Therefore, once more, why produce another dissertation to guard a title that was rich before? But, most noble JUNIUS, I will venture to examine this overwhelming charge of inconsistency that you bring against me, and after submitting my defence unto my bow to you, and turn to PHILO, whom I have too long neglected.

Here is the charge:—"At one time we are told the present Vestry claim to be considered to act with the consent of the Inhabitants, and have no other title; and within a few lines this is directly contradicted by Gracchus himself, in the case he has stated for the Vestry. First, they say, the Charter of 1787 is invalid: Secondly, that they are acting in obedience to Government." Now I appeal even to those whose eyes Junius has purged with euphrasy and rue, whether they see any contradiction whatever, in the passages that are brought together. I said that up to the morning of the 22d of September, the three lay members of the Vestry, claimed to be considered to act with the consent of the Inhabitants, and that they had (not that they "admitted" a word slipped in by Junius, but that they HAD) no other title whatever. The two grounds, on which their defence was rested after the impressive assurance, that they received from the dissentient Inhabitants on the 22d of September are perfectly consistent with my assertion, that they HAD no other title whatever, than the consent of the Inhabitants; because I neither said, nor can it be inferred from any thing I have said, that they ADMITTED that they had no other title. "What measure of applause shall we assign to this most able and consistent advocate!"

I turn to PHILO. After precluding with Dr. Johnson's *False alarm*, on which question, as is most meet and fitting, he seems to prefer the pensioned sophistry of the day, to the free voice of old Junius. Burke, and Chatham, and the deliberate and final judgment of the House of Commons itself; he says:—"A Select Vestry with a Governor General and Members of Council, being a mere voluntary assembly, could not frame any laws or rules for their conduct; none at least which could have any binding force, for want of a coercive power to create a sufficient obligation." In this enumeration there is one party, that Philo has omitted, the *assenting Public*, and most obligations mutually contracted by such a body be nugatory for want of a coercive power? In general, laws prevail by the force of a majority, binding the minority; but here our little state is supposed to be unanimous, and yet without coercive power to enforce the expression of its will!

As to the right of the Vestry to restrain their own power, he denies it. "I deny it. I maintain the rules of 1787, have no more binding force than the rules of a Fives' Court." We do not want any more binding force, in proportion to the parties concerned, than the rules of a Fives' Court possess, or the rules of the Farmer's Village Club, in Sir William Jones's Dialogue; into which PHILO has looked, but without at all benefiting by the lesson it affords. If the existing committee, or managers, of a Fives' Court though the most respectable, worthy &c. members of the party, were to insist on remaining in office longer than the rules prescribed, and to withhold their accounts from inspection, though these on being beheld should prove very models and patterns of neatness and veracity; I suspect, that the proprietors would find within themselves some coercive power to bring the usurpers to reason. In such a crisis, neither the blasts of Junius's trumpet, nor the softer notes of Philo's dulcimer, could avail to pacify the offended community and prevent their "dragging" the culprits before the tribunal of the assembled Knights of the racket to answer for their misdeeds.

After quoting the anecdote of Frederick the Great, PHILO says:—"Now I contend, that if a Governor General, as a member of a Select Vestry, can exercise DESPOTIC AUTHORITY IN THIS MANNER &c." Does PHILO think, that a Governor General can exercise despotic authority, and be above the reach of law, at any time or in any place? The story of Frederick was not told in order to show, that the Governor General was despotic, (which no Englishman can be), but to illustrate the relation and intimate connection between his private and his public capacity. He dare do all that may become a Governor General; he must not dart his thunder at random; he is responsible for the discreet and lawful management of it. He is not "a perpetual Dictator." That the Governor General in and members of Council ought not to be Members of the Select Vestry, is a point which I willingly concede to PHILO, and so would all the majority of the 22d of September.

PHILO complains much of my "gratuitously attributing" to him the absurdity of saying, that the non-specification of a qualification for voters amounted to universal exclusion. I quoted his own words exactly, he has re-quoted part of them; he says every body is excluded, "not because there is no qualification required, but because no constitution of suffrage has been framed for the people of Calcutta." The right of voting is declared, in the Charter, to be in the Inhabitants; but says PHILO (I use his short name) Government has laid down no rule for ascertaining the qualification, no constitution of suffrages, THEREFORE every man is excluded. The absurdity that I am taxed with gratuitously ascribing to this passage, adheres to it in spite of all my endeavours to detach it. If constitution of suffrages does not mean a qualification, definition, limitation of the right of voting, I know not what it means.

PHILO makes an odd mistake, when he supposes, that my question, "What need was there to placard their non-attendance at the Committee?" was addressed to him. It was evidently addressed to Mr. Forbes and Mr. Trant; and my reasons were at the same time stated, why there was no need for them to absent themselves, and no need to placard their non-attendance. The "censure" intended for Philo, was merely, that he laid considerable stress upon this proceeding of these Gentlemen, and made a merit of it. He now says, "I understand the names of these gentlemen are still retained in the Resolutions which are about to be submitted to Government. Is this consistent with *etiquette*? The Resolutions are transcribed exactly as they were passed on the 22d of September. Would it be consistent with truth to alter them, to submit other Resolutions than those which were passed before a cloud of witnesses?"

I defy PHILO to find any thing in all the volumes of Burke, to countenance his cause. "The rights of men in government are their *advantages*," says Burke. It is most true. We ought "to consult the interest rather than the *rights* of the Inhabitants of Calcutta," says Philo; but he does not show how their interest would be injured by the exercise of their right under due regulations, to appoint their own trustees.

Whether things that are metaphysically true can be morally and politically false, is an independent and neutral question. But it seems to me, that Burke, whom I honor on this side idolatry, has sacrificed something of the justness of the thought to a show of antithesis. If metaphysics be restricted to the theory of the intellectual powers, or if beyond that, it proceed entirely on its own definitions, then things that are metaphysically true can no more be politically false, than they can be physically false. If on the other hand metaphysics be that vast science which comprehends moral and political philosophy, then things that are morally and politically false cannot be metaphysically true.

Peace and moderation will always be the language of Philo. It is a convenient language for those who are in possession of privileges at the expense of others. Of course they wish *peaceably* to enjoy their good things, and think that people cannot exert themselves too *moderately* to recover their rights. But whatever is JUST and REASONABLE, whether its attainment require moderate or extreme labour, whether the road to it be the primrose path of smiling civility, or wind over the arduous and thorny steeps of contention, whether the fond many support me or forsake me, will always find an advocate in

Calcutta, Oct. 21, 1819.

GRACCHUS.

Government Orders.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 16, 1819.

With a view to ensure the more perfect efficiency of the Field Artillery, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize an equipment of Draft Horses, in lieu of bullocks, to be allowed permanently instead of experimentally, as heretofore, for three of the 17 Field Batteries of mixed Calibres, attached to the Army serving under this Presidency.

Two of these Batteries are to be stationed in the Field, and one at the Presidency, and the Commander in Chief will be pleased to attach one Company of European Artillery to each Battery, each Battalion furnishing a Company.—His Excellency will also issue such further orders as may be necessary for carrying the above arrangement into immediate effect.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments: Captain G. T. Higgins, of the 22d Regiment of Native Infantry, to officiate as Town and Fort Major on the prescribed rate of Allowances attached to the situation, during the absence of Major Vaughan, vice Lieutenant Colonel Lumley. This appointment to have effect from the 3d of July 1819, the date of Lieutenant Colonel Lumley's appointment as Commandant of the Fortress of Asseerghur.

Lieutenant William Barnett, of the 27th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be a Sub-Assistant Commissary General, vice Allen, deceased.

Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General Lieutenant W. Garden, of the 2d Class, to be a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the 1st Class, vice Stretzell, deceased.

Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General Lieutenant C. Dr. Alpin, of the 3d Class, to be a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the 2d Class, vice Garden.

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant John Cruickshank, of the 24th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the 3d Class, vice Alpin.

Ensign William Hickey, attached to the 1st Battalion 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Adjutant of the Calcutta Native Militia, vice Barnett, appointed to the Commissariat Department.

Assistant Surgeon John Adam to be second permanent Assistant at the Presidency General Hospital.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 11th ultimo, to Ensign A. D. Gordon, doing duty with the 1st Battalion 9th Regiment of Native Infantry, to proceed to Bombay on urgent private affairs, is cancelled at the request of that Officer.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion and Appointments.

2d Regiment of Light Cavalry:

Lieutenant Charles James Augustus Dashwood to be Captain, from the 27th September, 1819, vice Borslase deceased.

Assistant Surgeon C. Pearle, M. D., to perform the Medical duties at the Civil Station of Banda, vice Calceart.

Assistant Surgeon Poynts Stewart, M. D., to perform the Medical duties at the Civil Station of Midnapore, vice Adamson promoted.

Assistant Surgeon Jonathan Fallowfield to perform the Medical duties at the Civil Station of Allyghur, vice Joseph Adams.

His Lordship in Council was pleased, in the Political Department, under date the 9th Instant, to appoint Lieutenant Charles Rogers, of the 5th Regiment of Native Infantry, to Command the Escort of the Resident at Catmandhoo.

Mr. Joseph Leeson, having produced satisfactory testimonials of the several qualifications required by the Honorable the Court of Directors in the 8th Paragraph of their General Letter in the Military Department under date the 25th of May 1819, and published in General Orders of the 2d Instant, is admitted to the Service accordingly, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission to be adjusted hereafter.

Mr. James Hutchinson, having produced a Counterpart Covenant of his appointment as an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, is admitted to the Service accordingly.

Lieutenant John Cheap, of the Corps of Engineers, having furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Medical Department, and an Engagement on the part of his Agents, Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. of Calcutta, to be answerable for any demands that may be brought against him by Government, in lieu of the usual Pay Certificate, is permitted to proceed to European Furlough on account of his health.

Ensign Henry Vigo Cary, of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough for the benefit of his health.

Lieutenant John Brandon, of the 23d Regiment of Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough on account of his private affairs.

Lieutenant John Marshall, of the 29th Regiment of Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to make a voyage to Sea for the benefit of his health, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for Ten Months, from the date of the departure of the Ship on which he may embark.

Lieutenant Colonel W. D. H. Knox, of the 3d Regiment of Light Cavalry, having furnished a further Medical Certificate, the leave of absence granted to him in General Orders of the 10th of October 1818, is extended for Eight Months, from the 29th of August last, on the same account.

Captain E. B. Higgins, of the 26th Regiment of Native Infantry, having furnished a Medical Certificate the extension of the leave of absence granted to him in General Orders of the 31st of July last, is further prolonged for Six Months, from the 20th of September 1819, on the same account.

Captain George Cunningham, of the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry, having forwarded a Medical Certificate from the Cape of Good Hope, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough for the benefit of his health.

The Furlough granted to Captain Cunningham is, with reference to the Furlough Regulations of the Service, to commence from the date on which he proceeded from the Cape of Good Hope to England on the Ship Ajax; but in adherence to the Act of Parliament, which limits the period of absence from India of Officers of the Honorable Company's Service, that Officer's Furlough will be considered to have effect from 9th January 1819, the date of the sailing of the Ship Surry, on which he embarked from Bengal.

His Lordship in Council was pleased, in the General Department, under date the 20th of August last, and with the consent of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, to authorize the Superintendent of the Botanic Garden to employ George Porter, of the Regiment of Artillery, as an Overseer in that Garden.

W. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, Headquarters, Calcutta, Oct. 19, 1819.

The appointments made by Major Logie, Commanding 1st Battalion 19th Regiment Native Infantry, under date the 9th October 1819, of Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant Brown to proceed to Dwarakah to officiate as Adjutant to the Left Wing of the Corps during the absence on Sick Certificate of Lieutenant Orr, and of Lieutenant, Interpreter and Quarter Master Hawkins to act as Adjutant to the Battalion during the absence of Lieutenant Brown, are confirmed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Macmurtrei's appointment, in Battalion Orders of the 9th October 1819, of Lieutenant Bacon to act as Adjutant to the Left Wing of the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry during its separation from the Headquarters of the Corps, is confirmed.

Field Army Orders of the 4th October 1819, directing Lieutenant Beatson, 2d Battalion 1st Regiment Native Infantry, to do duty with the 1st Battalion 12th Regiment Native Infantry at Purtaubghur, until the arrival at the Station of his own Corps, are confirmed.

Major Fast's appointment in Battalion Orders of the 1st Instant, of Lieutenant Croft to act as Adjutant to the 1st Battalion 17th Regiment Native Infantry, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant and Adjutant Mathew, is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted to Colonel W. Toone, C. B., Commanding at Buxar, by General Orders of the 3d September 1819, is to commence from the date of his departure from that Station, instead of the period therein specified.

Lieutenant J. Thompson, of the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to act as Adjutant to that Corps, during the absence on Medical Certificate of Lieutenant and Adjutant Gairdner.

Fagoo Khan, Sepoy of the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry, being reported in a state of mental derangement, is to be sent to the Insane Hospital at Monghyr, with such assistance from his Corps as he may require.

Ensign J. Leeson, whose admission to the Service is notified in Government General Orders of the 16th Instant, is directed to proceed by water and join the 2d Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry at Allahabad, with which Corps he is to do duty until further orders.

Lieutenant Fitton, of the 2d Battalion 13th Regiment Native Infantry, whose temporary appointment by Brigadier-General Watson to the Corps of Pioneers was confirmed in General Orders of the 15th March, is to be considered as still attached to that Corps, and will, at the expiration of his leave of absence, join the 5th Company, which is at present left without an Officer.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

Captain Rodber, Horse Brigade, in extension, to continue on the River for the benefit of his health, from the 2d of November, to the 2d of January, 1820.

Captain Knollis, A. D. C. to Brig. Gen. Watson, Staff, on Medical Certificate, to visit the Presidency preparatory to an application to make a voyage to Sea for the benefit of his health, from the 31st of October, to the 31st of January, 1820.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Gairdner, 2d Battalion 10th Regiment, on Medical Certificate, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to an application to make a voyage to Sea for the benefit of his health, from the 15th of October, to the 15th of January, 1820.

JAMES NICOL, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

On the 21st instant, Miss Alice Cooke, a most affectionate, mild, and amiable child, daughter of Captain John Cooke, aged 17 years, 6 months and 2 days, much lamented by her afflicted parents and relatives.

At Madras, on the 28th ultimo, Mr. A. C. Meyers, leaving a wife and seven children, who have in him experienced all the amiable qualities of a disposition that could render one endeared to memory in the warmest affection of their hearts; whose loss, alas! they have now to deplore with sensations of the deepest regret in the relative stations of a husband—a father—and a friend.—He was afflicted with a severe malady, which terminated his life in the 52d year of his age, sincerely lamented by his acquaintances.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Sept. 24	Sahurt	Arab	Nacoda Yacoub	Mocha	Sept. 6
25	Liverpool	British	F. A. Collier	Mauritius	Sept. 6
26	Upton Castle	British	W. Howell	London	May 8

PENANG ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Sept. 17	Catherine	British	T. Howard	Bencoolen	Aug. 24
22	Minerva	British	J. Russell	Calcutta	Aug. 22
22	Nassary	Arab	Sayed Ali	Teluksamawi	Sept. 15

PENANG DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Sept. 29	Samdanny	British	G. C. Lindsay	Calcutta
21	Cambridge	British	J. R. Toussaint	China

ARRIVALS AT PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Sept. 1	Po	British	T. H. Higgins	Rangoon	Aug. 25
1	Sussex	British	R. G. Trill	Pedier	Aug. 27
1	Perseverance	British	J. Greig	Bengal	Aug. 7
2	Fattal Currim	Arab	J. Rodrigues	Teluksamawi	Aug. 28
2	Gloucester	British	W. Rankin	Junka	Aug. 28
2	Curleman	Arab	Nacoda Ally	Maldivis	Aug. 7
3	Prime	British	W. Lewis	Teluksamawi	Aug. 30
7	Calender Bux	Arab	Wappoo	Pedier	Aug. 25
10	Moorkidin Bux	Arab	Lawiah Meah	Acheen	Aug. 29
12	Lovely Tish	Arab	Nacoda Smael	Teluksamawi	Sept. 1
14	Fattal Raiman	Arab	Abdull Cassum	Nagore	Aug. 22

DEPARTURES FROM PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Sept. 1	Hunter	British	W. Hodges	Batavia
1	Covelong	British	J. P. Gaudart	West Coast
1	Catharine	British	Inchee Camis	Singapore
3	Milford	British	R. Harwood	Calcutta
10	Gloucester	British	W. Rankin	Eastward
11	Larkasar	Arab	Salemanjee	Calcutta
12	Cander Bux	Arab	Mayden Shaw	West Coast
12	General Kyd	British	A. Nairue	China
12	Windsor	British	J. R. Francklin	China

Nautical Notices.

His Majesty's ship *Liverpool*, arrived at Madras on the 25th of September, after a passage of sixteen days, from the Isle of France.

The *Upton Castle*, arrived there also on the 27th, from England, and last from the Isle of France.

His Majesty's ship *Conway*, destined for England, has been stationed at the Isle of France, to await the arrival of the *Carron*; when she would proceed on her voyage.

The *Kate* was expected to sail from Madras for England in October.

The *Isabella* sailed on the 20th of September, for London, and the *Aurora* on the 9th of October, for Liverpool.

The *Tottenham*, from Calcutta, arrived at Madras on the 1st of October, on her way to England.

The *George Cruttenden* also proceeds home from Madras, before the monsoon.

The *Albion*, Captain Weller, reached Madras on the 3d of October. The *Albion* sailed from the British shores on the 3d of June, and consequently could have brought no public news. She landed nine box Packets of Letters on the 3d of October, and they were in the course of delivery.

The trading vessels from Mocha, under convoy of the Honorable Company's cruiser *Prince of Wales*, anchored in Surat roads on the 20th ultimo.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The arrival of intelligence from Europe is always an event so full of general interest, that our Correspondents, whose Communications, are laid by for a day on that account, will, we trust, readily pardon us for the temporary delay.

Passengers.

Passengers per *Mary*, from London.

Mrs. Colonel Paton, Mrs. Bunce, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Butler, Miss Paton, Miss Pigot, Miss Maxwell, Miss Richards, Miss Henderson, Miss Mary Henderson, Mr. James Graham, Mariner, for Madras, Captain J. Butler, Mariner, Messrs. John Paton, Rutherford, Jeliso, Abbott, and Frackler, Cadets, Messrs. A. Rogers, and H. Gouger, Merchants, Mr. W. Palmer, Writer, Messrs. J. MacGeorge, George Rose, Thomas Kirk, and Jonathan Sandford, Assistant Surgeons, for Madras, Messrs. Francis, and Albert, Cadets, for Madras, Catherine, Native Servant, ditto, Elizabeth, and Mary, Native Servants, for Calcutta, Mr. Henry Bonner, Native.

Passengers per *Albion*, from England to Madras.

Mrs. J. Godfrey, Lieutenant J. Godfrey, of Native Infantry, Mr. Assistant Surgeon E. J. Irving, died at Sea on the 25th of July, Mr. Assistant Surgeon E. Chapman, Messrs. E. Clarke, J. Haig, William Babington, J. Luard, Royal Navy, Campbell, F. McKenna, Y. Sullivan, and William Johnston, Cadets, Mr. J. B. Stewart, returning as free Merchant, Mr. Anthony Butler, ditto.

Passengers per *Albion*, for Bengal.

Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Stubbs, Mrs. Harrowell, Miss M. Reid, Miss E. Stubbs, an infant child, Miss Harrowell, Miss C. Goulett, Miss M. Goulett, Master H. Harrowell, Captain Joseph Savigney, Country Service, Mr. Robert Reid, Mr. F. Reid, Mr. John Stubbs, free Merchant, Mr. T. Harrowell, Mr. Assistant Surgeon McPherson, Mr. McDougal, Cadet, Mr. H. Osborn, ditto, Mr. M. Collier, and Mr. M. Frisby.

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current.)

Business has been considerably interrupted since our last, in consequence of the Hindoo Holidays, which have caused nearly a total suspension of transactions during the present week: we have, consequently, few alterations of importance to notice. There have been a few purchases of Cotton: prices remain as per our last. The quantity of Indigo which has yet come to market does not exceed 3000 maunds, and very few sales have been effected: on this account we refrain, at present, from quoting prices; but we may state, that from 160 to 170 rupees is what is asked for Indigo, of first quality. In Grain, Salt Petre, and Piece Goods, there is no alteration. Silk is dull, and has declined on our former rates.

Sugar continues in fair request: the first quality of Benares would find purchasers at our quotations.

Pepper has declined fully eight annas.

The Pepper monopoly at Bencoolen has been done away—and it is stated to be the intention of the Governor to improve the Establishment at Tappanooly, so as to make it a general resort of the Traders to the Northward.

Price of Bullion—The returns in London on the 8th of June, were New Dollars 5s. 0½d. and Silver in bars, standard 5s. 2½d.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY	OCTOBER 1819.	SELL
0 Rs. 0 As. ½	Six per Cent Loan Promissory Notes.	0 Rs. 0 As.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,	..	7 per Cent.
Discount on Government Bills of Exchange,	..	6 ditto
Discount on Government Salary Bills,	..	6 ditto
Interest on Loans on Deposit,	..	6 ditto

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

REMIT	CALCUTTA.	[DRAW
2s. 6d.	On London, at six Months' sight, per Sicca Rupees.	2s. 7d.
	On Bombay, 30 Days' sight, per 100 Bom. Rs. Sa. Rs.	57s. 0d.
	On Madras, 30 Days' sight, per 100 St. Pag. Sa. Rs.	330s. 0d.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars, Sicca Rupees 205-8 per 100	
Dubloons,	31 a 31 4 each
Joses, or Moydores,	16 12 a 0 0 ditto
Dutch Ducats,	4 2 a 4 8 ditto
Louis D'Ors,	8 4 a 8 8 ditto
Silver 5 Franc Pieces,	190 8 a 191 0 per 110
Star Pagodas,	3 6 a 3 8 each

Printed at the Union Press, in Garstin's Buildings, near the Bankshall and the Exchange.

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